

# New-York Weekly Museum.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1789.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED by HARRISSON AND PURDY, at their PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 3, PECK-SLIP; where Subscriptions are taken in at twelve Shillings per annum; Essays, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. are gratefully received.

To the GENEROUS SUBSCRIBERS for the New-York Weekly Museum.

THE Printers of the New-York Weekly Museum, impressed with sincere gratitude for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them by a generous public, since their commencement in business, return them their unfeigned thanks, and hope by their future conduct to merit a continuance of their favors.

It has been, and still shall be, their constant study to render the Museum as completely useful and amusing as possible. No personal satire or vindictive censures on any society or class of men, shall ever stain its page.

A summary view of the proceedings of the Congress of the United States, will be regularly inserted.

The general interests of nations, the important occurrences that arise in different parts of the globe, transactions both foreign and domestic, concise essays on subjects of religion and morality, the humorous anecdote, the jocose sally and the pleasant adventure shall not be neglected—and the affecting tale of woe shall ever have a place in this paper.

As the fair sex form the most engaging and amiable part of the creation, they therefore shall never have cause to complain that their interests and entertainment are neglected in the Museum.—And they pledge themselves to those ladies and gentlemen who have so generously encouraged this paper in its infant state, that it ever will be their particular attention to render it answerable to their expectations.

With gratitude for past favours they remain the publics

Devoted, humble servants,  
JOHN HARRISSON,  
STEPHEN PURDY.

New-York, May 16, 1789.

\* \* \* As the enlargement of their paper is attended with considerable expence, they have raised the price from ten to twelve shillings per annum.

## FEMALE VANITY.

THERE is not a female on earth who does not wish to be more beautiful than she really is. Conquest is every woman's motto; and though she may laugh at a man for his deformity, or despise him for his folly, she will always think him a man of sense and discernment in admiring her charms, the improvement of which generally constitutes the chief of her study.

What led me the other day into this train of thinking, was my visiting Belinda during her absence, and I had an opportunity of inspecting her library: two books lay in the window, which seemed by their having been much handled to be her favorite authors: I found one to be Flora's Toilet, and the other the Art of Beauty; the first was turned down at a "fine complexion;" and the other opened of itself at "the most approved method of penciling eye-brows." I had hitherto considered Belinda as the most charming woman ever nature formed, and have voluntarily, as it were, repeated the following lines, on contemplating her, when dressed to the greatest advantage at the assembly, &c.

The adorning thee with too much art  
Is but a barb'rous skill;  
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,  
Too apt before to kill.

## Sunday Monitor, No. I.

### On the ABUSE of the LORD's DAY.

"Now on earth the seventh day  
Evening arose in Eden, for the sun  
Was set, and twilight from the East, came on  
Forerunning night! when at the holy mount  
Of Heaven's high-seated top the imperial throne  
Of Godhead, first power firm and sure,  
The filial power arriv'd, and sat him down  
With his great father (for he also went  
Invisible, yet stay'd, such privilege  
Hath omnipotence) and the work ordain'd;  
Author, and end of all things, and from work  
Now resting, blest and hallow'd the 7th day."

MILTON.

ROM the manner in which the principal part of the people of the present age, spend the day appointed by the Almighty for a day of rest, it would seem as if they had really forgot the original intent of it; and yet there is something so peculiarly gracious and awful in the goodness of God in endowing mankind with superior faculties to every other order of creation, and in giving them a world made with his own hands to live in, that one would imagine that none but the most profligate and abandoned among the human race could reflect on it without astonishment and veneration. A day of rest was not appointed merely as a recess from business and a relaxation from the toils and fatigues to which our worldly concerns subject us; but it was set apart solely for the worship of God, in commemoration of his bounty to us, to return him thanks for the variety of blessings which under him we enjoy, and to supplicate him in a sincere manner for a continuance of his favors. What can be more reasonable, more equitable than this? God hath given us every thing that human heart is capable of enjoying, and for what pray? Surely for a return of gratitude from us of love and of thanks. Vile ungrateful man, reflect on this and blush for shame! The requital required is not only a duty which thou owest to thy creator, but is infinitely less troublesome and attended with much less fatigue than the most minute pleasure which engross thy attention. Some make a plea for not attending public worship; some attribute it to pleasure, others to business, but pleasures of this kind are as absurd and idle as in the end they will prove unsatisfactory; God requires not a form of worship only, but a heart filled with respect, gratitude, love and contrition. Would we be assured of our love to God this is one evidence of that most noble and happy temper, Lord I love the habitation of thine house, and the place where thine honour dwelleth. Would we glorify the Lord, then let us appear in his courts and fall with reverence and humility before his footstool, and in this public manner avow him for our God, recognize him for our King, and acknowledge him to be our supreme God. Would we follow the example of our devout and blessed master, let us remember how it is written. Jesus went into the synagogue to teach as his custom was, and if we take due care to get our hearts prepared by previous and earnest prayer, I dare answer for it, our attendance will not be in vain in the Lord. The Lord will according to his promise, meet us in his sanctuary, and make us joyful in his house of prayer, he will meet with us in his ordinances, and his banner over us will be that of love, (and we shall experience, what if I have been right informed, that brightest ornament of the court of judicature, Judge Hale declared, "That he never sat under the preaching even of the meanest sermon, but he formed some word of edification, exhortation or comfort,") a bad preacher therefore can be no detriment to a sincere heart offering up his praises to God, the plea of business is almost as idle, we have six days to ourselves in them let us labour, if we do not, the fault is our own, and the consequences resulting from it must and certainly will fall on ourselves; pleasure, though the most common, is yet the most shameful reason that can be alledged. Now see what blessings are promised to those who keep holy the sabbath, Isaiah lviii. 13th and 16th. But O tremble and fear ye that are despisers of God, his word and ordinances and that profane his holy sabbath, God will revenge his cause. O be exceedingly afraid, repent quickly and turn to him with fasting and prayer, lest God swear in his

wrath that you shall not enter into his rest. If he unsheathes his glittering sword, who can stay his hand or say unto him what dost thou? Would mankind seriously consider these truths, places of worship would be more frequented, and places of folly and pleasure less; but whilst pleasure is the predominant passion, the clergy will be laughed at and ridiculed, morality, religion and every thing serious, scoffed at and derided; but know ye infidels, (for they that do these things are not christians) that religion's ways are ways of pleasantries and all her paths are peace; but not so with those whose governing passion is pleasure, for pleasure when taken to excess often in a less degree, leaves a sting behind them, and that will be their greatest tormentors in the day of God's wrath. But to return to the subject, in our public worship let us preserve decency, which at present is very rare to be found in our public assembly. It would seem as if the people met together in the divine presence to receive and pay compliments, to learn to make a graceful bow, or a charming curtsey, to furnish food for scandal, or to admire or set the fashions, some resort to church to see who are absent, others to shew themselves and their fine clothes, these because they cannot otherwise employ themselves; some to oblige their acquaintance, and another for to ridicule the parson—the latter gentry make a parade the rest of the day of their hearing a very fine sermon, and a vast clever man, but are quite confounded if you ask the subject of the sermon or in what the preacher was so clever; thus from a general inattention to every thing serious proceeds our ignorance of moral duties, and by a neglect of what is most praiseworthy, (that is religion), we are divested of that innocence, decorum and simplicity of manners which denote virtue and happiness, and by the contrary extreme become the abject mean and despicable creatures we are.

New-York, April 9, 1789. HONORIUS.

### ❖❖❖❖❖

Inserted by particular desire.

Miscellaneous thoughts on the poems of Messrs. Dwight and Barlow, of one who has a taste for poetry, and has read the productions of those gentlemen with some attention and was highly entertained.

THEY both appear excellent in their kind; and the authors discover no inconsiderable share of poetical genius. Mr Barlow appears to be a natural poet, and to write with ease and elegance; his style is pure and perspicuous; his numbers smooth and harmonious, equal if not beyond any thing I ever read. His images are bright, striking and often sublime; his paintings is vivid and glowing; and the whole poem is full of fire and animation. His ideas and representation, as far as I can judge, are just and natural. I must, however, add, too extensive and general, to admit his entering so minutely into those particular and distinguishing lines and features of objects and characters, which to me render a poem peculiarly interesting and agreeable; and it is to be noticed that the subject is chiefly descriptive; does not admit of so many moral sentiments, and affecting applications to the heart and feelings of his readers, as are found in poems of a different kind. Pastoral and descriptive poetry is best adapted to the genius of young writers: As their knowledge, experience, and other talents increase and ripen, they will, as Pope says he did, sink more from found to sense, from fancy to the heart. I do not say however, that the deficiencies in Mr Barlow's poem, if deficiencies there are any, are to be imputed to the want of poetical powers, but to the nature of his subject: in the management of which he has discovered such a fund of taste, invention and poetical enthusiasm, as give us the highest reason to expect, he may, if he continues to cultivate and improve his poetic talents, be able to produce something equal if not superior to any thing written in the English language.

Though I have such a high opinion of Mr Barlow's poem, I confess I was not less highly pleased with Mr Dwight's. The style of the Conquest of Canaan, is not perhaps perfectly pure, in all its parts, or strictly English. He uses words sometimes in a sense somewhat singular, and has I believe coined some new ones, which to do, requires an established reputation and authority in learning and language. His verses are in some places a little stiff and unharmonious, they grate a little upon the ear, which, however, is not a fault in so long a poem, especially considering it is written in rhyme verse.

An uninterrupted flow of smoothness and harmony in so long a work would be tiresome and uninteresting; some little harshness prepares the mind for the reception of succeeding harmony; as discords in music, render the following concords more sweet and delightful.

This poem is not perfectly free from the appearance of arts and labor. It seems to be the product of a great genius not perfectly poetical by nature; it possesses however, a predominant share of ease, unlabored elegance and nature. Notwithstanding the few faults I have hinted at, yet I must confess I was never more pleased with reading any poem than this under consideration. I do not pretend to say, that it is equal to Homer and Milton, but it contains so many more moral sentiments than the Iliad, interspersed with animated descriptions which come home to the heart; I am as well pleased with it. In many parts of it the style is as elegant, the numbers are harmonious, and the painting as lively and glowing, as in any poem I ever saw. The characters are important and various, and so far as I can judge, well supported, and in some of them dignity and amiableness are happily mingled. The softer traits and elegant features of female characters are well delineated, particularly in Selima.

There is in the work a great variety of matter, a good diversity of interesting actions and incidents. But what gives it its highest excellence in my view, is that the deity, the Saviour, and the religion of the scriptures are exhibited with wonderful grandeur, dignity and beauty, in a light clear, sublime, amiable; and the whole work abounds with important and pleasing moral sentiments and affections of the heart, expressed with great beauty and elegance.

I might say more in praise of a poem, which I think has not been applauded equal to its merit. Were my feelings to determine on the comparative merit of the poems, I should give the preference to the Conquest of Canaan. But this decision or opinion, I do not consider, as any determination upon the respective genius or virtues of the authors; but upon perceptions very different in their nature, and capable of different beauties and excellencies. Their poems are both excellent in their kind, and have been executed with a masterly hand. But Mr Dwight had, at least, in my opinion, the advantage in point of subject; and it called into exertion all the powers of his soul; and I sincerely wish that both their works may meet with deserved applause, which I believe has not been given to Mr Dwight's, however it may to the other. I cannot conclude without adding a remark upon another late production which America boasts; Mr Trumbull's M'Fingal. It is a master piece of its kind; and not inferior in genuine wit and poetical merit, to Butler's Hero.

I think there ought not, and cannot be any rivalry between the three American poets; because they all have their peculiar excellencies, such as do not eclipse the excellencies of the other.

#### ESSAY on LOVE and MARRIAGE.

THE mutual good offices and endearments seen in a well regulated family, afford a very pleasing entertainment even to an observing stranger. Mutual affection is the fairest of all the social qualities implanted in the human breast; this endearing kind of friendship tends directly to the softening of humanity, and sweetening every human enjoyment; it cherishes hope, mitigates pain and distress, and softens the miseries to which humane nature is subject. It is not the exterior elegance, wit, or even the extensive understanding of a person that can excite or preserve mutual affection, it has been known to subsist, with the utmost ardour where these accomplishments have been entirely wanting. There is a nameless sympathy of souls, even among those of the same sex, which is called friendship. But when this nameless sympathy meets in congenial souls of different sexes, it is so amazingly heightened, that friendship cannot express the sensation; love, love alone is then the only appellative: it is however sadly profaned by the lips of the sensualist, the miser and the ambitious; but understood only by those, who seek for the happiness of domestic endearments, and consider in one light both the husband and lover.

This disposition, intermixed with mutual forbearance, will not only enable them to overlook, or bear with meekness, each others failings, but will secure to them happiness in this world, and will be an excellent preparative for the future enjoyment of those eternal scenes where love reigns without the least alloy of any sordid passion.

From a late London Newspaper.

To Dr. LETTSOM, Treasurer of the Humane Society.

SIR,

I beg leave to lay before you the following case of suspended animation occasioned by the fumes of burning charcoal, in which the means recommended by the excellent institution proved successful.

On Friday morning last I was called to James Corrall, a printer. In the middle of the room in which he was at work, with several others, a pan of burning charcoal was placed. The first ill effects were a giddiness and dimness of sight; and almost at the same instant he fell quite senseless into his father's arms; he was conveyed out of the room, and in about ten minutes after, I saw him. During that

time he had shewn no signs of life, but was in an apparent state of death; I could feel no pulsation, nor perceive that he breathed. On employing the various means recommended by the humane society for a quarter of an hour, he became convulsed; the first symptom of returning life, and his pulse, though very feeble, could not be felt; in five minutes more he uttered a few words, but soon relapsed into his former lifeless state; but by continuing the plan of resuscitation another conclusive fit succeeded, and his pulse rose. As soon as my patient was able to swallow, I administered a cordial remedy, had him put into a warm bed, and the same medical means were assiduously continued an hour longer, before I thought him out of danger. In the evening I found him in a state of perspiration, his breathing free, pulse strong, disposed to sleep, and could answer any question I put to him; and, by the next day, debility excepted, his health was perfectly restored. I have the satisfaction to think, that the methods pursued have been productive of restoring an industrious youth to life, to his parents, and to society.

Your's respectively,  
DAVID SAMWELL.

Fetter-Lane, January 19, 1789.

#### A SUMMARY VIEW of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, May 9, 1789.

THE bill for the collection of the impost was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole.

The house then went into a committee on the impost bill.

Mr Page in the chair.

A proposition was made to lower the whole of the enumerated articles about one fifth; arguments were advanced in support of this motion by Mr Ames, Mr Gerry, and Mr Boudinot, they feared they were laid too high for collection and that they would defeat the object of revenue which gentlemen had in view.

Mr Fitzsimons, Mr Madison, and Mr Sherman, were for the duties remaining as fixed by the committee and by the house, the subject had already been discussed three times and nothing new was now offered to induce a change of sentiments, they did not think the duties were too high, nothing if compared to what other nations paid, at best whether they were so or not was mere matter of opinion, but even these high duties it was to be feared, would prove insufficient for the public wants.

The morning was spent in this discussion when at length upon repeated calls for the question it was put and the committee divided. 19 for reducing the duties and 26 against it.

After which the house adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, May 11.

The house read a second time a message from the senate, relative to affixing a proper style to be used by the legislature in addressing the President of the United States: whereupon a committee, consisting of Messrs Trumbull, Madison, Page, Benson and Sherman, were appointed to confer with a committee of the senate on the subject aforementioned.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for laying duties on goods, wares and merchandizes imported; when, after some time spent in considering the same, the committee rose and reported progress.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr Scott, Mr White and Mr Sturgis, to confer with a committee of the senate, on apportioning the rooms in the city-hall.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, May 12.

A petition from Jedediah Morse, praying a law may pass to secure to him a copy right for his American Geographical Grammer.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the state of New-Jersey, relative to the election of representatives of that state in Congress, praying the house not to put them to the expence and trouble of a new election, until the petitioners against the late one shall make good their allegations on precise points yet to be stated.

Mr Clymer presented a report of a committee on Doctor Ramsay's petition, relative to the election of William Smith, a member from South-Carolina, containing a statement of facts.

Mr Turnbull presented a report of a committee respecting the safe keeping of the records, files, and archives of Congress.

Agreeably to the order of day, the house now proceeded to the choice of a Serjeant at arms; the ballots being counted, it appeared that Mr — Wheaton was appointed to that office.

The house went into a committee of the whole—

Mr Page in the chair—and resumed the consideration of the article of molasses.—The debate continued for some time; but at length the question was put, and it was agreed to reduce molasses from 6 to 5 cents per gallon.

The committee afterwards proceeded to consider the remaining articles, but it being past the usual

time of adjourning, the committee rose and reported progress.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Mr Thatcher presented a petition from the inhabitants of Portland, in the state of Massachusetts, complaining of the high duty on molasses.

The house then went into a committee on the revenue bill.

China, earthen and stone ware, looking glasses were added to the list of enumerated articles under a duty of seven and an half per cent and salt petre was exempted from duty.

Mr Parker moved to insert in the bill, a clause, laying a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States.

On this motion some debate ensued. The gentlemen from South-Carolina and Georgia opposed it, on the ground of its being partial—They contended that it would fall heavily and oppressively on those states, particularly on Georgia, and would be too odious to be endured—it would operate as a direct tax, which was impolitic at this time—Others, who were in favor of the tax contended, that there was an impropriety in introducing such a clause in this bill because it is foreign to the true nature of the bill. It was mixing human beings with goods, wares and merchandize in an improper manner—They thought it would be a proper subject for a distinct bill.

The motion was supported on general principles—It was said, that it was the prevailing expectation that some measure should be entered into by the general government against the slave trade—that the constitution itself was calculated upon this idea—and that unless such a measure was taken, it would be supposed, that instead of discouraging, it was meant tacitly to countenance this disgraceful traffic—On the ground of policy, as well as humanity, it was contended, that the duty ought to be imposed, and that it would tend to the real advantage of those very states, who most strongly opposed it. Their national policy was deeply concerned in the abolition of slavery—The practice was pernicious in a political and moral view, and tended exceedingly to diminish their legislative strength and importance.

Mr Parker at length however withdrew his motion, in order to introduce a separate bill for the purpose of laying this tax.

A petition from John Fitch, relative to his steam boats, was presented, and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a general bill to secure to authors, &c. the exclusive right of publishing and vending their inventions, &c.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, May 14.

The house went into a committee on the revenue bill.

Mr Smith (Maryland) made a motion, which was seconded by Mr Parker to allow a discount from the duties imposed on goods imported in American ships. The motion was carried by 30 against 16, and the question on the rate of the discount was carried in favor of 10 per cent.

The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported, and the house ordered the same to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr Madison from the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, on the subject of titles, reported, that the committee of the senate had informed them that the senate would, for the present, address the President under the same style and title, as the house of representative had given him.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, May 15.

The committee appointed to confer with a committee of the senate, in preparing proper rules to be established between the two houses, for the enrollment, attestation, publication, and preservation of the acts of Congress, and to regulate the mode of presenting addresses, and other acts, to the President of the United States, made a report, the consideration of which was postponed.

A petition from a number of citizens of New-Jersey, in opposition to a petition from a number of other citizens of that state respecting their election of representatives to Congress, was read and referred to a committee of elections.

Mr White presented to the house a resolution of the legislature of Virginia making an offer of a tract of ten miles square in any part of that state for the seat of federal government.

Mr Boudinot gave notice that on Tuesday next he should bring forward a resolution for the establishment of the executive department.

The engrossed bill for laying an impost was read a third time, when Mr Madison moved to annex to the bill a clause limiting the duration of the impost to a certain number of years.

This motion gave rise to some debate, but the house adjourned without taking the question on it.

## Foreign Intelligence.

VIE NNA, (Germany) Feb. 22.

We have accounts from Greek merchants, that the Russians have penetrated from Mohilow as far as Galatz, and have taken that town by assault, in which, it being a very rich commercial place, they must have found a good deal of plunder. The country is, by this acquisition, laid open to the Russians as far as to the gates of Bucharest, which is only forty miles from Constantinople.

At this latter place we understand that there has been an insurrection, which lasted three days. The populous, enraged at the ill success of their arms, wished to make a sacrifice of the Captain Pacha and the Grand Vizir.

LONDON, March 17.

Admiral Sir Charles Douglass fell down dead, in a fit of apoplexy, as he was entering the assembly-room at Edinburgh, a few days since. The purpose of his journey to Scotland, was to take leave of his friends previous to his departure for Halifax station in America; to which the Lords of the admiralty had appointed him.

Singular custom in the Isle of man.—If a single young woman prosecute a single man for a rape, the ecclesiastical judges impanel a jury; and if this jury find him guilty, he is so returned to the spiritual courts, where if he is found guilty, the dumster, (that is, the temporal judge), delivers to the woman, a rope, a sword, and a ring, and she has it in her choice to have him hanged, or beheaded, or to marry him.

*Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 3.*

"An attempt has been made here to burn the Russian fleet by an incendiary, one Capt. O'Brien, from ostend, whose ship lying amongst them, fast in the ice, it had been planned to set on fire,—that a general conflagration might ensue.—Providentially it has been discovered in time: for, if it had succeeded, half the town would have been blown up by the large quantity gunpowder on board the Russian men of war. He had been bribed by a Swedish emissary, and was to have received a reward of 4000l. sterling. O'Brien is arrested, and is to take his trial; but the villain who planned this horrid plot has unfortunately escaped."

Letters from Stockholm mention, that the King has brought about a second revolution; and notwithstanding his declarations to the contrary, he has made himself really absolute. The cleargy, burghers, and boors, were gained over by the usual means.—About thirty of the chief nobility, who were in opposition to the King's measures, are arrested, and put in confinement; among these are the count Brahe, first noble of Sweden; count de Fersen, a most respectable and patriotic nobleman; and many others of great honor and property. In consequence of this step, many other of the chief nobles and officers in the army have resigned their posts.—The King has ordered a large body of the Delicarians to come armed to Stockholm, and hopes to carry all his points by their means. The two courts of Petersburg and Copenhagen cannot be indifferent spectators of these events; and all parties wait most anxiously to see what active interference the King of Prussia may take in these matters. The King of Sweden seems bent on prosecuting the war with Russia;—and Denmark is very busy in preparations to make good their stipulated assistance to the court of Petersburg.

The Marquis de B—'s affair.—He had left three bills in his pocket: his Valet only found two, which he brought to his master. "Give me the other," said the Marquis. The man protested there were but two. "I allow you one instant," said the young gentleman, contracting his brows "to produce me the third." "I know nothing of it." The Marquis immediately drew a pistol, and lodged its ball in the poor man's body! He fell! but as he breathed, the young hero was not satisfied, he therefore ran his sword through him twice, and stamped upon his body. The servant was supposed to be dead, when his washerwoman brought the third bill. She had found it as she was going to throw his waistcoat into her tub. The Marquis posted to Versailles, where he found the King already informed of the affair. "I can forgive," said the King, "the effect of a momentary violence of temper, but never assassination!" The poor wounded wretch is dead; but the family of the Marquis have influence enough to attempt his pardon, and perhaps obtain it.

On Monday, the 23d, a young man, servant to a blacksmith at Newsham, near Richmond, for a wager of five shillings, eat a peck of eggs, 109 in number. He was allowed two hours to perform it in; he eat the first 54 poached in three minutes; the remaining 55 were fried, and being too much done, a quart of milk was mixed with them, and this mess dispatched in 15 minutes. The company seeing his wonderful powers, and afraid of losing a leg or an arm, were glad to secure a precipitate retreat.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 8.

On the 22d of February last, six or seven leagues S. S. E. off Cape Clear, Captain Moore, of the Ca-

ledonian, spoke the brig William, Charles Harrison, master, from New-York; out 54 days, bound to Dublin, then well:—But, on the second of February encountered a severe gale of wind, which carried away her fore-mast and main-top-mast, washed the boats, &c. off the deck, and laid the vessel for a considerable time on her beam ends.

Since the commencement of the present month 14 sail of large vessels are said to have left Port-au-Prince for America to load with flour.

The demand for flour in St. Domingo has already affected the market here—that very necessary article has considerably risen in price, and if the exports which are talked of take place, it will probably be soon worth as much here, as it is now said to be at Port-au-Prince, 6l. per barrel.

## American Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 8.

The wreck of a sloop was discovered a few days since by some fishermen at the eastward, foundered off Pemiquid-Point, in about 25 or 30 fathom of water, and is supposed to have been lost in one of the late storm:—It is thought from appearance, that all the hands that were on board, perished:—Part of the rigging has since been taken up, and from its dimensions, she is judged to be about 80 tons burthen. It is probable that some attempts will be made to weigh the sloop—when we hope to obtain further particulars.

RICHMOND, May 6.

By an express just arrived from the County Lieutenant of Monangalia, to the honorable executive of this state, we are informed, "that on the 23d ult. two parties of Indians attacked nearly at the same time two families on Dunker creek, about twenty or twenty five miles from Morgan's town, and killed one man out of one, and the man, his wife and two children, which was the whole of the other family. The alarm given to the inhabitants of that part of the country by this murder, hath become very serious, and unless some speedy assistance is given, it is the opinion that Monangalia river, which runs through Morgan's town, will be the frontier in a short time.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) April 30.

Last Thursday arrived here the ship Esther, Captain Ledger, from Whitehaven. On the 5th of March, in lat. 49 N. long. 14. W. Captain Ledger fell in with a vessel dismasted, which shewed signals of distress, the wind blowing hard at N. W. he could not stay by her, having lost his main-topail-yard.—On the 7th of March, in lat. 47. 20, about nine o'clock at night, saw a ship on fire, and soon after saw two boats containing 19 persons, including one lady and two gentlemen, whom he took on board. She was the Hercules, from London, with a quantity of gun-powder on board, commanded by Captain Charles Wyatt, from Halifax, who left the Downs the 26th of February. It is unknown by what accident she took fire. The rest of the cargo was very valuable. Every exertion was used by the crew previous to their leaving her, for to preserve her, but all their endeavours proved abortive. The passengers, &c. saved nothing but what they had upon their backs. When Captain Ledger last saw the Hercules she was in flames, and it was expected she would soon blow up.—On the first of April, Captain Wyatt and passengers went on board the Minerva, Captain Wilson, from Pensacola for London, then in lat. 49. long. 52. The crew of the Hercules was put on board of different ships at sea.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

*Extract of a letter from a reputable house in Lisbon, to his friend in this city, dated March 24. 1789.*

"The Portuguese squadron is on the eve of sailing for their station, the freights, to keep the Algerines in, so that your flag may come very safe to Portugal and Spain, without the freights; the risk is thought so little of here, that we can get it wrote at one, if not at one half per cent. Please to have this information put in your public papers, to spread through the United States, to act against the false advertisements in the European papers, to intimidate adventurers, and to raise the premium of insurance."

About the last of February, a British squadron consisting of one ship of the line, three frigates and a sloop of war, under the command of Commodore Cornwallis, touched at Teneriffe on their way to the East-Indies. On the signal ship's firing the evening and morning gun, the Governor of the Island sent a messenger on board forbidding the Commodore to do it in future, during his continuance in the harbor. The Commodore sensible of the inability of the fort and garrison to enforce the Governor's orders in case of refusal, insolently replied, that the orders he had received from the King, would justify his firing the signal guns whenever he pleased, and therefore he would persist in doing it, as long as he remained there; and the Commodore of course rode triumphant in the face of a weak fortress, firing his evening and morning guns for about a week, and then proceeded on his route to the Indies. (Teneriffe is a Portuguese Island).

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.

The ship Betsey, Capt. Rook, in her passage from Lisbon to New-York, on the 14th day of March last, in lat. 34. 13, and long. 22, fell in with the galleot Catherine Hedewis, Capt. Ole Obesen, bound from Ivica to North-Bergen, in great distress, having lost her rudder, and so leaky the hands could not keep her free; there being no hope of carrying her into any port, Capt. Rook took the Captain and crew on board the Betsey, and twelve casks of brandy with some of the ship's stores; and after the crew's leaving the galleot she foundered in sight of the ship.

*Extract of a letter from Madras, dated Sept. 28.*

"Since writing the foregoing. I have to inform you, that hostilities are once more commenced between the English and Tippo Saib, the late Hyder Ally's son, who, from the time of the English first settling upon the coast to this day, has been their most inveterate enemy, having always declared them the ravagers of his country. He is allowed to be the greatest military geniuses of the East, and commands the greatest army of any of the Eastern Princes. During the late Carnatic war, the English had every thing to fear from so formidable an enemy. Hyder himself could command an army of 200,000 men; while his son, at the head of a numerous army, overrun the whole Carnatic, and burst like a torrent upon their enemies, taking some of the most capital places. The great pains which Hyder always took to train his son up to avenge his country's wrongs, does him honor. That Prince has always declared his predilection for the French. Since our arrival, a detachment has been sent to the northward, to reinforce the English in that quarter. A battle has since taken place, and two battalions of the company's troops have been entirely cut off. The English have, however, some advantage on their side, as they have taken two of Tippo Saib's forts."

On Monday evening, the President, and Vice-President of the United States, the Governor of this state, many of the members of Congress, and a number of other persons of the first character in the United States, honored the Theatre with their presence. The house was uncommonly crowded and brilliant; and that excellent comedy, the School for Scandal, and the favorite comic opera, the Poor Soldier, was acted with great applause. The box for the President, was elegantly fitted up and distinguished by the arms of the United States. The Vice-President's box was also handsomely decorated; and the box for our Governor ornamented with the arms of the state.

Last Tuesday, being the 12th inst. (or 1st of May old style), was the anniversary of St Tammany, the tutelar Saint of America. On this occasion, marques &c. were erected upon the banks of the Hudson, about two miles from the city, for the reception of the brethren of that society, and an elegant entertainment provided, which was served up precisely at 3 o'clock.

After dinner, 13 patriotic toasts were drank, under 13 discharges to each toast, from a marron battery.

The day was spent in the utmost harmony, conviviality and fraternal affection.

A R R I V A L S *since our last.*

Packet Tankerville, Bell, Falmouth and Hallifax.	Glasgow.
Ship Eagle, Colquain,	Bristol.
Bark Forrester, Atkinson,	London.
Brig Industry, Atwater,	New-Providence.
Schooner Sidney, Todd,	St Thomas's.
Sally, Patterson,	Shelburne.
Little Fortune, Andres,	Martinique.
Good Intent, Smith,	Antigua.
Sloop Mary and Esther, Webb,	Charlestown.
Lucianna, Fipes,	Charleston.
Two Friends, Hopkins,	Edenton.
Experiment, Dean,	St Croix.
Sally, Lewis,	Madeira.
Resolution, Reading,	Cape-de-Verds.

☞ The Printers inform their Subscribers that the last paper completed the year of those who subscribed at No. 1.

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Jacob Seaman,  
TAYLOR,

GREATFULLY returns thanks to his friends and the public for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he carries on his business as usual, at No. 4 Peck-slip, where every attention shall be paid to give general satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom.

He has just received an assortment of Elegant Vest Patterns, &c.

Luke Cassiday.  
IF LUKE CASSIDAY, Seaman, who worked on board the Ship Governor Clinton last fall, will apply to Captain George Farmer, on board said ship, or at this printing office, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.



The COURT of APOLLO.



The COUNTRY QUAKER.

**F**AR from the bustling city's noise and pride,  
Within the bosom of a silent vale,  
A village stands fast by a stream's smooth glide,  
That pours its mazy lapse along the dale;  
There dwells a Quaker, shunning mortal strife,  
Who thinks a virtuous peace the dearest pledge of life.

From neither dress nor principles he swerves,  
But is through half a century, the same;  
When perfect manhood struck his vig'rous nerves,  
As now relaxing age has bow'd his frame,  
Simple alike his manners and his sense,  
Impres'd with ancient form and strong benevolence.

Strong from an intuitive pow'r, he pleads,  
Some emanation of th' eternal light;  
An energetic rule, beyond all creeds,  
An home-felt fount and test of all that's right;  
Not to one people wretchedly confin'd,  
But, like the orb of day, enlightens all mankind.

No gay romance he reads, nor wicked play,  
Nor can their page a sanctuary find,  
But each poluting book is cast away,  
That wakes th' unruly passions o' the mind;  
While to the bible he with fervour cleaves,  
And to a puff'd up world each heath'nish author leaves.

With ev'ry tax he cordially complies,  
Save dues of ministers, by men ordain'd;  
Abhod nor Ashtaroth more his soul denies,  
Than these from carnal ordinances claim'd.  
His neighb'ring pastor, with unwear'y'd pains,  
His error still displays, yet still no progress gains.

But yet in mutual amity they live,  
For charity prevents indecent strife;  
Though retrograde their faith, they both believe,  
This the best essence of a christian life.  
The vicar yet suspects these scruples vain,  
While him the Quaker deems of Levi's tythe-taught train.

His itinerant brother, preaching to and fro,  
Should he unbidden call to be his guest,  
His bosom wakes to friendship's cordial glow,  
And, while he blesses, finds himself more blest:  
Grasping his hand, the pious kis bestows,  
While his expanded soul in kind endearment flows.

He then invites his neighbors to partake  
The simple boon his friend may soon dispense,  
When the tun'd thoughts more deep impressions make  
Than striks on him from elevated sense;  
And even and anon his gen'rous mind  
In aspiration breaks, and growsn for human kind.

If fierce disputes among his neighbors rise,  
Him arbiter contesting parties choose;  
With simple sene he error's maze decries,  
Nor shuns to bring these talents into use;  
Coolly impartial weighs each dubious side,  
And wisely pleases both, ere he their claims decide.

He exhorts his children round (a goodly train)  
To shun the follies of a trifling age;  
From each seducing gewgaw to refrain,  
That the warp'd foul from virtue's path engage;  
Then turns his retrospect to better days,  
Damsels of yore plain clad, and youth deserving praise.

Not always grave; he takes a height'ned view  
Of life when young, and its gay joy recites,  
What time the flow'ry minutes sweet'ned flew  
With puerile pleasure fraught, and new delights;  
His sons attend their circumstantial fire  
Glow at his youth's emprise, and feel his pristine fire.

What though his sinewy force is now decay'd,  
First in the ring his vigorous feats were seen,  
Beneath his prowess fell that blust'ring blade,  
And him the vaunting wrestler of the green;  
With simp'ring glee recites those follies past,  
Now deem'd vain-glorious sports, and joys unfit to last.

On place nor person saintship he'll bestow,  
Nor tread with reverence consecrated ground;  
Nay, to the hallow'd fane he'd cover'd go,  
Nor kindle at the anthem's sacred sound;  
Except his own, does with no form comply,  
Unfeeling of the sneer for starch formality.

The days and months he calls by scripture lore,  
True to the path primeval patriarchs trod,  
Christians, he says, no Heavenly orb adore,

No Roman chieftain, nor no Gothic God.  
Then why should he pursue the pagan road,  
Adopt th' unhallow'd found and long exploded God.  
At large assemblies where his friends resort  
He in the foremost ranks is active found,  
Zealous fraternal order to support,  
And that the ancient tenets lose no ground,  
But chiefly that which strikes at priestly claims  
He here to valour calls, and every tardy brother blames.

Fervent for immortality he glows,  
Unknowing of the sceptic's wav'ring lore,  
Regards this period as his final close,  
When grief and strife and pain shall be no more;  
Yet not to dumb oblivion quite resign'd,  
Anticipates a name, when he's to dust consign'd.

CEREMONY of a RUSSIAN MARRIAGE.

**O**f all nations the Russians seem to me to behave most wisely in the circumstance of jealousy. The wife promises her husband never to let him see her transgressions; and he as punctually promises whenever she is detected, without the least anger, to beat her without mercy: so they both know what each has to expect; the lady transgresses, is beaten, taken again into favour, and all goes on as before.

When a Russian young lady, therefore, is to be married, her father, with a cudgel in his hand, asks the bridegroom, whether he chooses this virgin for his bride? to which the other replies in the affirmative. Upon which, the father, turning the lady three times round, and giving her three strokes with his cudgel on her back, "My dear, cries he these are the last blows you are ever to receive from your tender father; I resign my authority and my cudgel to your husband; he knows better than me the use of either. The bridegroom knows decorum too well to accept of the cudgel abruptly: he assures the father, that the lady will never want it, and that he would not for the world make any use of it. But the father, who knows what the lady may want better than he, insists upon his acceptance. Upon this there follows a scene of Russian politeness, while one refuses, and the other offers the cudgel. The whole, however, ends with the bridegroom's taking it, upon which the lady drops a courtesy in token of obedience, and the ceremony proceed, as usual.

A N E C D O T E.

**T**HREE was at Rome, in the time of the Emperor Augustus, a poor Greek poet, who, from time to time, when the Emperor went out of his palace, presented him with a Greek epigram; but though the Emperor took it, yet he never gave him any thing: on the contrary, having a mind, one day, to ridicule him, and shake him off, as soon as he saw him coming to present him with his verses, the Emperor sent him a Greek epigram of his own composing, and written with his own hand. The poet received it with joy; and as he was reading of it, he shewed by his looks and gestures, that he was mightily pleased with it. After he had read it, he pulled out his purse; and coming near Augustus, gave him some few pence, saying, take this money, Ceasar; I give it you, not according to your great fortune, but according to my poor ability; had I more, I'd give you a larger present. The whole company fell a laughing, and the Emperor more than the rest, who ordered him an hundred thousand crowns.

\* \* \* \* \*  
By order of the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York:

**N**OTICE is hereby given to John Freebody of New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Island, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that on application of one of the creditors of the said John Freebody to the said Justice, and in pursuance of an act of the People of the state of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, 1786—He the said Justice hath directed all the estate, real and personal, of the said John Freebody, within this state, to be seized; and that unless he, the said John Freebody, an absent debtor, as aforesaid, shall return and discharge his debts within one year after the date hereof, all his estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his debts. Dated the 21st day of October, 1788.

29 12m

**B L A N K S**  
Of all Kinds, to be had at the Printing-Office, No. 3, Peck-slip.

WILLIAM BUYTE POST,

Late from Holland.

**T**AKES this opportunity to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in the several branches of House, Coach, Ship and Sign Painting, Gilding and Glazing, &c. Also paints mahogany, ebony and all kind of wood colours, marble and stone equal to the colour of stone, in the best and neatest manner.

All favours in the above branches will be executed with neatness, and dispatch, in Berkley-street, opposite the Roman Chapel.—He flatters himself, he is capable of giving full satisfaction to those who shall honor him with their custom.

New-York, April 21, 1789.

47 12

**W**HEREAS Samuel Beekman, of Hackenack, in the late province now state of New-Jersey, cordwainer, and Jane his wife, by indentures of lease and release, the lease bearing date the twenty-third, and the release the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, did grant, bargain, sell, alien, remise, release and confirm unto Gabriel Ludlow, of the city of New-York, merchant, deceased, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all that messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situated in the city of New-York, between the street called the Broad-Way and Hudson's river; which said lot is mentioned and described by a certain draught or map among other lots by lot number twenty-two, and extends in length from a street called Dey-street, south forty-one degrees west, eighty-five feet to the rope-walk, and containing in breadth both in front and rear twenty-five feet, bound on the south-west and north-east by the said street called Dey-street and the rope-walk; on the south-east side by lot No. 21, and on the north-west side by lot No. 23, subject to a proviso or condition that if the said Samuel Beekman, his heirs, executors, administrators or any of them should, and did well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Gabriel Ludlow, or to his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, the just and full sum of two hundred pounds, currency money of New-York, with lawful interest for the same, on or before the twenty-fourth day of October, which should come and be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven; that then the said indenture of release and the estate thereby granted, should be null, void and of no effect. And whereas in and by the said indenture of release, the said Samuel Beekman did covenant, grant and agree to and with the said Gabriel Ludlow, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that in case default should happen to be made in the payment of all or any part of the said principal sum of two hundred pounds, and the interest thereof at the time whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid; then and in such case it should be lawful to and for the said Gabriel Ludlow, his heirs or assigns, at any time or times thereafter to sell and dispose of the said premises or any part thereof, at public outcry or vendue, or otherwise to any person or persons for the best price or prices that should be bid for the same, and to make, sign, seal and deliver any deed or deeds of conveyance in the law for the said premises or such part or parts thereof as should be so sold unto the purchaser or purchasers thereof, his, her or their heirs and assigns for ever: And whereas the said sum of two hundred pounds with the interest thereof, was not paid at the time in the said proviso for that purpose limited; but the said sum with considerable arrears of interest thereon is still due and unpaid: And whereas the said Gabriel Ludlow, in and by his last will and testament did empower his executors or the major part of them, or the survivors or survivor of them to sell his real estate; and whereas the subscriber is the only executor of the last will and testament of the said Gabriel Ludlow, deceased, who was within this state on the 10th day of May, 1784, or at any time since, and who had taken upon him the execution of the said will. Now therefore pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Beekman, and all others whom it may concern, that by virtue of the power contained in the said indenture and vested in the subscriber as aforesaid, the premises above described will be sold at the Coffee-house, in the city of New-York, by Public Auction, on the twenty-first day of September next, unless the said sum of two hundred pounds and the arrears of interest due thereon, are previously discharged; and deeds will be executed to the purchaser by

ROBERT CROMMELIN.

New-York, 17th March, 1789.

45 6m

SIXPENCE REWARD.

**W**ENT away the 15th ult. from the subscriber, an apprentice boy named ABRAHAM CHURCHWARD, had on when he went away, a short blue sailor's jacket, brown trousers and round hat. Whoever brings him home, shall receive the above reward, and lawful charges.

JOHN PESHINE.

Water-street, May 8, 1789.

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